

WATERFRONT EXTRA

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Western Worker

WESTERN ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.
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SHIPPERS LOCKOUT S.F. STEVEDORES IN 'SHOWDOWN' -- I.L.A. PEACE OFFER IGNORED

Over 200 Organizations United in C.S. Campaign

FLOOD OF ENDORSEMENTS COME ON EVE OF CONFERENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Action of the State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles in meting out heavy sentences to the Criminal Syndicalism prisoners on the eve of the state-wide conference to repeal the C. S. Act, has been viewed as a challenge and has resulted in a wave of endorsements of the repeal move pouring into the conference headquarters.

Among the organizations which have elected delegates at the last minute are: the Democratic Club of Chico; the Ladies Auxiliary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Berkeley; Oakland and San Francisco locals of the Public Works and Unemployed Union; the East Bay Interprofessional Association; the Sign and Pictorial Workers of Oakland; the I. L. A. Barge and Powerboatmen and the Workers' Alliance, Stockton; Cooks' Union, Local 44, San Francisco; the Culinary Workers' Alliance, Oakland; the Alameda Farmer-Labor Conference Committee; Cook-masters' Local No. 8, San Francisco; the Democratic Council, San Francisco; the Retail Clerks' Association, San Jose; the Journey-men Barbers' Union, Vallejo; Fur Workers' Local 79, San Francisco; the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, Local 73, Stockton; the Free-thinkers of San Francisco.

The International Labor Defense held an enthusiastic open air meeting in Jefferson Park last Sunday to popularize the repeal campaign.

Moose Temple in Sacramento has been secured for the state conference on April 19th. The California Conference for Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act, 68 Haight street, San Francisco, urges all organizations which have not yet elected delegates to do so immediately and communicate with them.

In Los Angeles, the headquarters of the repeal campaign is the Southern California Council for Constitutional Rights, 129 West 2nd street, Room 326, Los Angeles, Calif.

MAYBE THEY FIT

The Campo-Maistre Post of the American Legion at Kansas City will receive a consignment of hats of the Italian Bersaglieri which Mussolini is sending gratis.

Frame Sam Jones in L.A.

LOS ANGELES, April 13.—Poetry, club-swinging red squad-gees are leaving no stone unturned in their attempt to frame the militant Sam Jones, Negro leader of the Public Works and Unemployed Union here.

Cooperating with the cops, as usual, is the Los Angeles County Relief Administration — LACRA for "short" Charges against Jones are far from original—"assault and battery" and the old, time-worn "disturbing the peace."

Jones is on trial in Judge McKay's Division 8 Court.

He was arrested on April 2nd as he was leaving the LACRA office at 741 South Flower street following the presentation of demands of the jobless to the swivel-chair relief czars who control the food supply for thou-

LASSER WILL HEAD JOBLESS ORGANIZATION

Hundreds of Convention Delegates in Capitol March

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Welded into a solid unit, delegates to the convention of the unemployed here turned their attention from the completed task of formal unification to the necessity of securing an answer to some of their demands.

Included in these demands, presented to Congress by approximately 1500 convention delegates Saturday, are the Marcantonio \$6,000,000,000 relief bill and the Frazier-Lundeen Social and Unemployment Insurance Act.

WELL DISCIPLINED

Saturday's marchers, in contrast to capitalist press descriptions, were orderly and well-organized. They protested the scheduled layoff of some 700,000 WPA workers who are the slated victims of Roosevelt's "economy" measures.

Following the march on the Capitol the delegates returned to the convention where they elected officers and completed formal organization. David A. Lasser was elected national chairman of the new organization by unanimous vote.

Angelo Herndon was chosen second vice chairman. Herbert Benjamin was elected organization secretary, a new post created and given to the National Unemployment Councils.

RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF THE LOCKED OUT LONGSHOREMEN!

Stand By the Union Hiring Hall! Defend the Hard Won Gains of the 1934 Strike!

The long-prepared attack of the shipowners, to wreck the maritime unions and the working conditions won by the 1934 strike, went into action Tuesday when the employers announced their refusal to hire longshoremen through the hiring-hall established by the 1934 agreement, thus declaring a lock-out. The Santa Rosa incident was the pretext which the shipowners were waiting for since last January, to put into effect their union-wrecking plan, which was balked at that time when it was exposed by the San Francisco District Council of the Maritime Federation in its demand for a public Congressional investigation into the shipowners' conspiracy.

That the shipowners had seized upon the Santa Rosa as a clumsy excuse to launch their lockout against 4000 San Francisco longshoremen can be seen by the fact that I. L. A. Local 38-79 and the District Council of the Maritime Federation had agreed to handle the cargo on this ship provided a committee would be allowed to inspect the union membership books of the crew and investigate if they were bona fide seamen.

In spite of the fact that the shipowners rejected this request, the I. L. A. local nevertheless declared its readiness to work the ship and dispatched gangs for that purpose, but the employers deliberately proceeded to lock out the longshoremen, refused to recognize the hiring hall established by the 1934 agreement, and cold-bloodedly precipitated a struggle which may tie up not only San Francisco harbor, but the entire Pacific Coast.

The maritime unions, and particularly the I. L. A., have done everything possible to avoid a struggle and refused to be provoked on

previous occasions, but if the employers persist in their attempts to abolish the hiring hall, the key to union working conditions, the longshoremen are grimly prepared to fight to the last ditch to defend their union and stand back of the rank and file leaders who are under fire of the shipowners and reactionary labor officials (Vandeleur, Scharrenberg, Paddy Morris, and Ryan). The shipowners want to dictate to the longshoremen who their leaders shall be. The employers hate Harry Bridges because they can't BUY HIM OUT, so they are plotting with Vandeleur and Ryan to remove the elected leadership of the San Francisco longshoremen by hook or crook.

Maritime workers! This attack aims to strike a vital blow at all maritime unions and the Maritime Federation. Stand by the fight of the San Francisco longshoremen and their rank and file leadership to defend their union and the hiring hall! 100 per cent solidarity will defeat the shipowners' lockout!

Shoreside workers! The attack on the maritime unions is an attack on the whole labor movement. The employers hope to smash the militant unions first, to launch an offensive against all unions in all industries, and bring back the open shop, the company unions, and the yellow-dog contract. Rally to the support of the longshoremen! Don't permit the time-worn employers' trick of raising the "red scare" to confuse the issue and split the ranks of Labor!

Every trade union, every pro-labor organization should adopt resolutions of protest against the shipowners' lockout and rally to the support of the embattled longshoremen and the maritime unions!

SPIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Mass evidence has been presented to Senator LaFollette's committee here showing the widespread use of the hated labor-spy by some of the country's most prominent industrial firms.

The committee is conducting hearings on company spy systems and violation of civil rights by employers.

Witnesses fresh from the plants of the U. S. Steel Corporation, youthful and clean cut, told how they played along with the spy agents and outwitted them. Two of these finished their testimony with scathing denunciations of the company unions.

Evidence was given to show that the Ford Motor Company is "shot through" with spies, hired to report on the activities of union men.

Evidence also conclusively proved that many of America's giant industrial concerns, owners and officers of which are contributors to the American Liberty League and other subversive groups, are purchasing arms and ammunition wholesale in preparation against strikes.

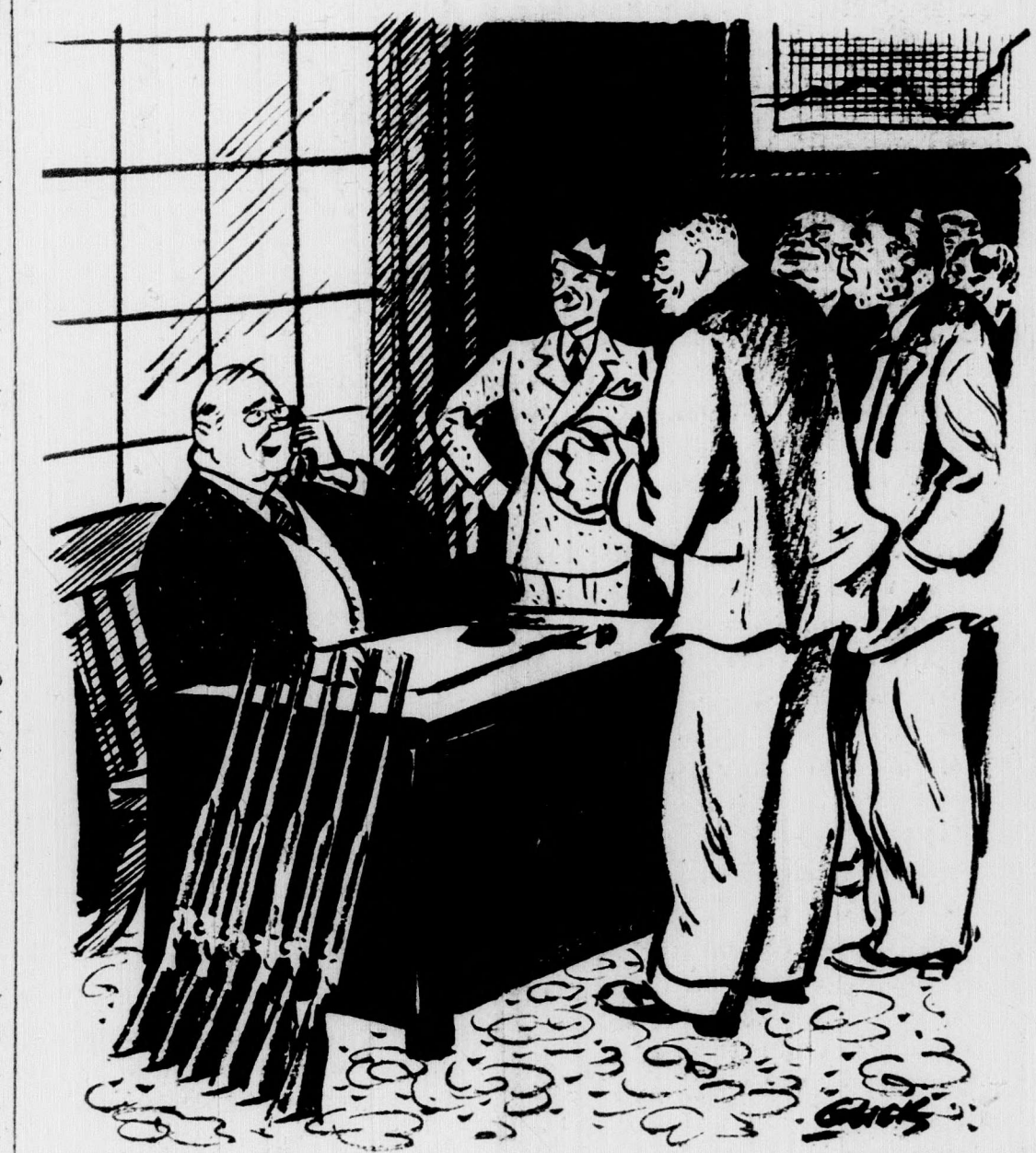
Book Store at Pedro Entered By Vigilantes

SAN PEDRO, Calif., April 15.—Hoodlums early this morning broke into the International Bookshop here, broke the glass door, knocked books off shelves and tore the backs off others.

The store was visited yesterday by Hache, well-known and universally hated red squad member. He was seen again at the door of the store around midnight. The place was entered between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning.

When the bookshop manager notified police this morning he was told he had "no business opening a radical book store." No one has been sent to investigate the raid thus far.

"Yes, We've Hired Some Loyal Employees!"



UNITED FRONT MAY DAY MEETS MAPPED FROM COAST TO COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The importance of May Day, 1936, for West Coast workers in view of the present shipowner attack upon the maritime unions was stressed by Lawrence Ross at the May Day Conference held at Redman's Hall here Sunday.

Ross is S. F. organizer of the Communist Party.

Attending the conference, which was the first to be held this year, were 30 delegates representing nine organizations.

The meeting was extremely enthusiastic and plans were laid for the calling of two more Sunday conferences, one on April 19th and the second on April 26th, both at Redman's Hall, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

PLAN HUGE MAY DAYS

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 13.—Latest organization to join the United Front May Day planned here is the Italian Anti-Fascist

Committee which elected Guillermo Valenti, editor of the Stampa Libera to represent it on the May Day Committee.

Joint Communist-Socialist groups are working on May Day plans in Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Portland, Maine.

Indications throughout the nation are that May Day, 1936, will be one of the largest in the history of the country, with millions of organized and unorganized workers, professional and white collar groups and liberal organizations participating.

STOCKTON

STOCKTON, Calif., April 13.—Conference for the promotion of a United May Day will be held at 511 East Channel street here, at 2 p. m. on April 18th. Calls have been sent to organizations asking them to send delegates to the conference.

SCHEME MARINE UNION SELL-OUT

Ryan Plans to Oust Militant Leaders

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Further developments of the shipowner plot to smash maritime unions were revealed here today when it was learned Joseph P. Ryan, international president of the Longshoremen's Association, reactionary officials of the International Seamen's Union and Secretary of Labor Perkins were "in conference" with shipowners for many hours this afternoon.

Upshot of the discussions, as reported in the New York Times, were that West Coast shipowners consider the present an admirable time to seek ouster of the militant maritime union leadership, both in the International Longshoremen's Association and the I. S. U.

Shipowners, it developed, are willing to deal with the reactionary Ryan, "as long as his members in other ports will load and unload vessels at Seattle, Portland, Tacoma and San Pedro."

RYAN SEEKS POWER

Present at the conference were Secretary Perkins, Ryan, W. P. Roth of San Francisco, head of the Matson Lines; M. Pedrick of the New Orleans Steamship Owners' Association; John Franklin of the International Merchant Marine; Henry Phleger, counsel for the Pacific Steamship Owners' Association; and Brown, Carlson, and Grange, officials of the I. S. U.

Conference members declared the struggle is "between Ryan and Harry Bridges." Since his attempted sell-out of the striking West Coast longshoremen in 1934 Ryan has had no influence among rank and file workers on the Pacific Coast.

At the conference it was common knowledge the shipowners were seeking ouster of the militant West Coast leadership, leading to a return of working conditions prevailing before the 1934 marine strike.

Longshoremen Solid Against Attempts To Abolish Union Gains

AWARD SUSPENDED; DOCK HIRING ATTEMPTS FAIL

Flash! Late Bulletin!

The San Francisco I. L. A. moved swiftly today to answer the employers' lockout as maritime unions on the Pacific Coast and Organized Labor generally rallied to the support of 4000 Frisco longshoremen. The following are the highlights in the latest waterfront developments:

1. A huge mass meeting to be called, probably for Sunday afternoon, to place the longshoremen's case before Organized Labor and the public generally; prominent labor leaders will be asked to address the meeting.
2. A special closed meeting of I. L. A. Local 38-79 called for Thursday night, at 8 o'clock, at Dreamland Auditorium for the 4000 union members.
3. A broad rank and file Lockout Committee was set up headed by the longshoremen's leader, Harry Bridges.
4. Appeals to all ports for Coast-wide support to the Frisco local's fight against the lockout, and against any possible move of the shipowners to have Ryan revoke their charter.
5. Longshoremen waiting to get lockout cards and sign pledge cards for 100 per cent support to their rank and file leadership.
6. Request of Local 38-79 for Labor Relations Board hearing refused by shipowners. District officials of I. L. A. are conferring with shipowners and will formally charge them with violating the 1934 Award.
7. Committees visit ships telling stevedore gangs to report back to the hall when they finish the ships they are working now. Men solid in refusal to be fired from piers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Shipowners here yesterday fired the first gun in their long-planned attack upon the maritime unions when they suspended the 1934 Longshore Award—renewed last year—and instituted a complete lockout against the 4000 members of Local 38-79 of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Excuse for the action was found as the Grace Line ship, the Santa Rosa, docked at Pier 35 here yesterday morning. The rank and file I. S. U. strike committee on the East Coast had declared the vessel unfair.

At an executive session of the District Council of the Maritime Federation here yesterday morning, however, it was voted to work the Santa Rosa and longshoremen were prepared to do so, if Grace Line officials would allow a committee representing maritime unions to examine union books of the ship's crew.

EMPLOYERS REFUSE PEACE

Meanwhile, a spontaneous picket line of 2000 maritime workers had massed at Pier 35, awaiting developments.

The shipowners refused to allow the requested examination of the Santa Rosa crew's books, however. The District Council, still seeking peace, then voted again in favor of working the ship's cargo.

Disregarding this, shipowners sent notice of the suspension of the Longshore Award and declared a return to conditions existing previous to the 1934 strike when longshoremen were hired from the docks.

Actual suspension of the award occurred at 3:25 p. m. yesterday. In a lengthy statement sent the longshoremen and the press the employers attempted to justify the lockout by the usual charge of "violation" of the award.

BRIDGES REPLIES

Harry Bridges replied imme-

Killed on WPA Job

LOS ANGELES, April 13.—Rescued by fellow workers after being buried under a heavy pile of earth while working on the Kenyon Canyon storm drain project James Harrigan, WPA worker died in the hospital yesterday from his injuries.

Another worker was also caught by the cave-in, but was pulled to safety with only minor injuries.

COMMERCE DEPT CHARGES AGAINST SEAMEN 'TONED DOWN'

CASEY WINS FURTHER DELAY OF SAN DIEGO PROGRESSIVES COURT ACTION AGAINST HIM

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 9.—Adjournment until April 20th was ordered by Superior Court Judge James Allen today after the first day of the hearing on the motion for an injunction to restrain Joseph Casey, A. F. of L. organizer, representing Wm. Green, from interfering with the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council.

The much delayed trial began at 10 a. m.

The complaint lists 33 charges against Joseph M. Casey and his allies. A restraining injunction is asked to prevent Casey and his appointees from interfering with the seating of Trades Council delegates, the election of officers and the property and funds of the Federated Trades Council. This suit, which all progressive labor here supports, is brought by the officers who were deposed by Casey, for and in behalf of their respective unions, the American Federation of Teachers, the Office Workers' Union and the Plasterers' Union.

CASEY'S RECORD

The complaint described how Casey came to San Diego to investigate "subversive activities" and stayed to "reorganize" (wreck) the Federated Trades Council, how he deposed the elected progressive officers and forced election of his reactionary aides; how the new council had not met; how the appointed officers did everything contrary to decisions of the body before Casey's arrival.

After the reading of the complaint, the lawyers for the progressives called witnesses who confirmed accusations concerning the true state of affairs here. Prominent among these were the plaintiffs, Prof. Harry Steinmetz, former president of the council, told how he had been removed from office by Casey and how he was refused admission to the meeting of the Federated Trades Council together with the other progressives.

Casey's principal objection was that Steinmetz had attacked the

American Youth Congress which was supposed to be "Communist." Casey charged that the police department here was Communist, because it sided with the progressives and that the papers here were hostile to him. In fact, Casey was quoted as saying the only paper that supported him was the Los Angeles Times. (The Times is one of the most reactionary papers in the state.)

Daisy Lee Worcester, another of the plaintiffs, told how Casey had expelled her because she "asked questions."

Casey declared that the constitution of the A. F. of L. meant little to him and that he doesn't use his head, but rather his fists.

"MISTAKE?"

A. C. Rogers, another of the plaintiffs, testified that, according to Casey, his own mistake had been in supporting Harry Bridges against Scharrenberg.

One of Casey's "stooges" told how the administration board appointed by Casey gave one of the latter's aides a renewed contract as editor of the Federated Trades Council's paper, the Labor Leader—because the Chamber of Commerce had heard a rumor that the post was to be turned over to the assistant editor of "a Communist paper published in San Francisco." This was done despite the fact that the Federated Trades had voted to oust the reactionary editor.

After a heartening day in court, all progressives were disappointed to hear of the delay, caused in part, by the tactics of Casey's lawyers.

"WHY DOES VANDELEUR WASTE TIME IN RED-BAITING?" ASKS CONTRA COSTA LABOR JOURNAL

RICHMOND, Calif., April 14.—Because, as usual he spent most of his time attacking progressives (grouped as "Reds") and spent too little time detailing the union-smashing plans of the Industrial Association and other semi-subversive employer groups, Ed Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor is severely criticized in the April 8th issue of the Contra Costa Labor Journal.

Critic is Tom Corra, member of the Sugar Refinery Workers' Union, A. F. of L. Vandeleur had spoken at a membership meeting of the union, called for the purpose of "acquainting the men with the activities of the state A. F. of L."

"RED NIGHTMARE"

"In urging us to affiliate with the state federation," Mr. Corra writes, "the Vandeleur magnanimously told us that we need the state federation and the state federation needs us more than we do them."

"It seems," he continued, "that Mr. Vandeleur is obsessed with the red nightmare, because he devoted most of his time telling the 175 members present . . . that our greatest menace is the red spectre, the communist. According to Mr. Vandeleur, if we can only get rid of that disturbing element everything will be rosy. Not a word did he say against the labor-hating manufacturer or the industrial associations, not a word against fascism or vigilantism."

"Try as he might to enliven us on the accomplishments of the state federation and those of the A. F. of L., he could not get away from the red menace. It would have done our friend Henry Sanborn (editor of the red-baiting American Citizen) good to listen to Mr. Vandeleur's tirade."

VANDELEUR CALAMITY

"He proudly told us that at a conference in Oakland with an employer of labor he told him that unless he came to an understanding with him and those whom he represents, he (the employer) will have to deal with the reds. And that would be a calamity. (For Mr. Vandeleur!)"

"The writer . . . asked Mr. Vandeleur what relations local unions have toward central labor bodies and central labor bodies to-

ward the state federation and vice versa. Mr. Vandeleur's answer was, that the State Federation of Labor cares nothing about such matters, that it's no concern of the state federation whether a local union is affiliated with a central body or not, that they have local unions in San Francisco that are not affiliated with the labor council of that city."

"A KNOCKOUT BLOW"

"As I have persistently been working to have this union affiliate with the Contra Costa Central Labor Council, Mr. Vandeleur's answer was, to say the least, a knockout blow to me. If it's no concern of the State Federation of Labor whether a local union is affiliated with the central labor council or not, whose concern is it? Are not the central labor councils a part of the American Federation of Labor? And are we not supposed to be part of the same movement and working for the same end? Then why is it not the concern of the state federation whether a local union affiliates with a central labor council or not? Will you try, Mr. Vandeleur, to elucidate for me? I may ask you this embarrassing question at some future time and perhaps at a more embarrassing place."

"After a few more or less important questions directed at Mr. Vandeleur by other members present, the meeting was closed, and I am inclined to believe that while Mr. Vandeleur felt that he had done a good day's work, somehow he did not acquit himself as a real labor leader would have done under the circumstances."

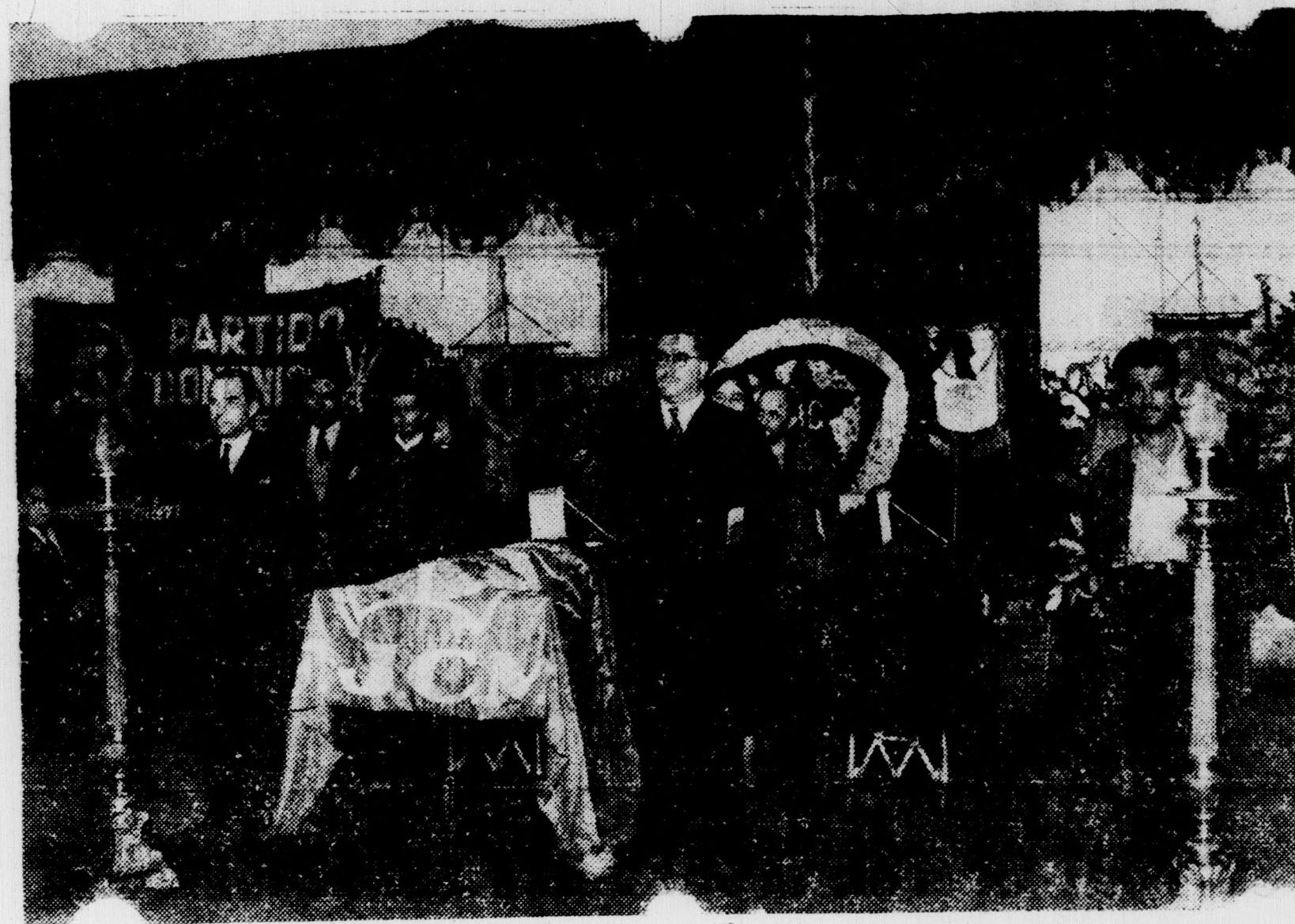
WPA Women Gain Better Conditions

LOS ANGELES, April 13.—Demands for higher wages and shorter hours were won by 52 women workers on WPA sewing project No. 27 in a strike here last week.

Led by Mrs. Crane, militant Public Works and Unemployed Union worker, the demands of the strikers were placed before a WPA official at the Glendale office for \$55 a month, surplus food cards, clothing and replacement of their supervisors.

People's Enemies Expelled From Old Mexico

Slain in Struggle Against Reaction



Funeral of three workers killed in the November 20th clash with the Gold Shirts. The Fascists attacked a parade of workers who refused to permit the reactionaries to march with them. Thirty thousand workers turned out for this funeral.

Note the floral offering of the Communist Youth organization, one of whose members was among the slain, and whose casket

is draped with the flag of the Communist Youth. In the left background is displayed the flag of the Communist Party of Mexico. Officials of the trade unions and the revolutionary movement are on the platform. The bloody November clash is only one of many that have been launched against the growing united front of the Mexican people.

NATION FLOODS CARDENAS WITH CONGRATULATIONS FOR ACTION

MEXICO CITY, April 10.—President Cardenas today cracked down on the four most outstanding reactionaries in Mexico. At 8:30 this morning General Plutarco Elias Calles, former president of Mexico; Luis Leon, ex-minister of agriculture in the Calles regime; Melchor Ortega, ex-governor of the state of Guanajuato, and Luis Morones, leader of the labor organization CROM (Regional Confederation of Workers and Peasants) were bundled into a plane and expelled from the country.

REIGN OF TERROR

Cardenas' sudden determination to get rid of Calles and his henchmen came partly as a result of the numerous dynamite outrages which have occurred during the past week. As previously reported in the Western Worker a workers' meeting was bombed, the home of Lombardo Toledano, leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, was dynamited and a bomb (which failed to explode) was placed in the entrance of the ENR building. Early Tuesday morning a passenger train going from Vera Cruz to the Capital was dynamited with the loss of several lives, including five members of the train crew.

On Wednesday the Confederation of Mexican Workers issued a declaration pointing out that robbery was not the motive of this frightful outrage but that it was undoubtedly a case of sabotage by the reactionary enemies of the government. In an official statement issued on Thursday, President Cardenas expressed similar views.

ROUND-UP

On Thursday night police and soldiers began rounding up the undesirable, on Cardenas' orders. The arrests and expulsions were performed with such secrecy that no news of it leaked out before Friday afternoon. The police nabbed Luis Leon as he was leaving his home in Mexico City and took him at once to jail. Morones, the labor faker, and Lieutenant Calles was arrested in Guernavaca, a swank resort near Mexico City, to which he had gone to celebrate the holidays. Melchor Ortega was picked up at another vacation resort.

Thursday evening General Na-

varro and 100 soldiers went out to Santa Barbara, the estate of Calles. Placing men on guard at every exit, General Navarro and his officers entered the mansion and made their way to Calles' bedroom. According to authentic newspaper reports Calles was found lying in bed, clothed in blue and white silk pajamas and reading a copy of Hitler's "My Struggle." He submitted peacefully to arrest but inquired of Navarro the reasons for his being expelled from Mexico.

"The reason is that the conditions of the country demand it," was Navarro's brief answer.

PEOPLE'S SUPPORT

All day long President Cardenas has been receiving messages from organizations and individuals congratulating him on his expulsion of his chief supporters. The Left Wing Bloc in the Mexican Senate, in their message, pointed out that Calles had provoked three crises since Cardenas came to power: in June, 1935, when Calles attempted to overthrow Cardenas by his declaration against the government and against the trade unions; in November when Calles returned to Mexico from Los Angeles; and finally the present one in which dynamite outrages have been resorted to.

The Confederation of Mexican Workers will hold, on Sunday the 12th, in the Plaza de la Constitucion, a tremendous mass meeting in support of Cardenas and against reaction.

Cardenas in a brief statement to the press said: "The expulsion of Calles, Morones, Ortega and Leon was prompted by motives of public safety which compelled the federal executive to take this action."

PROGRESSIVES BEAT FAKERS ON ORGANIZING FARM WORKERS

SAN JOSE, Calif., April 10.—Over a week ago a resolution urging release of the eight victims of the Criminal Syndicalism Law, was referred to the Law and Legislative Committee of the Building Trades and Central Labor Council for report and recommendations. At last night's meeting the resolution was presented and unanimously adopted—but only after the omission of the names of the victims.

A request from a group of Slavonian agricultural workers for a speaker at their picnic to address them on organization, was read. On the grounds that the picnic hall was constructed by scabs or, as was later demonstrated, by volunteer labor, F. G. Volkers and a few Building Trades delegates opposed the appointment of an of-

ficial speaker to that meeting. Five or more Slavic organizations are gathering at that picnic, and they represent a sufficient fraction of the agricultural workers of the Santa Clara Valley to warrant decisive action by the council. The labor dictators, after some wrangle, were decisively beaten on this by the vote of delegates, and the ground was laid for organizing the unorganized in the one basic industry of the Santa Clara Valley.

The Educational Committee has carried to a successful conclusion preparations for the speech of General Smedley Butler, "War Is a Racket," to be given on April 23rd in San Jose State College Auditorium. A sell-out of the 2000 seats is assured.

German Sailors Discuss Some Propaganda

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 11.—"Befreit Thaelmann" (Free Thaelmann). Painted in huge red letters, this message greeted seamen of the German naval cruiser Karlsruhe at Pacific boulevard and Broadway today, near the waterfront.

The sailors excitedly surrounded the sign, engaging in animated conversation over it, but comrades who observed them did not understand German and cannot report what they said.

San Diego is the only port of call in the continental United States for the Karlsruhe. She came down from Alaska and will proceed to Germany via Panama, West Indies and possibly Spain.

May Day Meets

EAST BAY

OAKLAND, April 13.—Preparations for the celebration of May Day were made at a conference held at Carpenters' Hall here Saturday, April 11.

SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, April 13.—A mass meeting at Woodbine Hall, 845 Fifth ave., is planned to celebrate May Day here. The Communist Party has urged participation of trade unions and other organizations.

LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, April 13.—Scores of delegates are expected to attend the preliminary May Day Conference to be held at 433 1/2 Santee street here, Wednesday night, April 15, beginning at 7:30 o'clock.

LABOR COUNCIL VOTES FOR L. A. MOONEY MEET

LOS ANGELES, April 13.—By a unanimous vote, the Central Labor Council last Friday went on record to hold a Mooney mass meeting here. The executive board was instructed to arrange the meeting.

A call was received from the End Poverty League inviting the council to send delegates to the EPIC convention here Sunday, May 10. On motion by Secretary Buzzell the communication was filed.

The delegate from the Furniture Workers' Local 1561 reported the bosses at Angelus Furniture Co. were outfitting workers with baseball uniforms and providing them with balls and bats in a campaign to keep them away from union meetings.

Paul Scharrenberg, reactionary former secretary of California State Federation of Labor, visited the council to bid farewell to his many "friends" in the labor movement before leaving for Washington to assume his new job as legislative agent for I. S. U.

On motion of Secretary Buzzell a committee was appointed to draft a resolution commending Scharrenberg for his many years of "meritorious" service to the California labor movement.

PICK "KNOWN" SOLDIER

LOS ANGELES, April 8.—Collegiate peace advocates, the University of California at Los Angeles Chapter of the Veterans of Future Wars today voted to take up a 10-cent collection to build a monument to the university's "known Soldier," who is to be chosen by lot.

Solano Labor Council Bans Hearst Press

VALLEJO, Calif., April 13.—The Solano County Central Labor Council has passed a resolution calling for a complete boycott of the Hearst press and instructions were given all affiliated unions asking them to take similar action.

The council also passed a motion instructing the secretary to write the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild Strike Committee pledging complete sympathy with the strike against Hearst's Wisconsin News.

"REJOIN FED." URGES ARTA TO 3 UNIONS

San Francisco Radio Men Propose CTU Merger Wait

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—A resolution was passed by the American Radio Telegraphists' Association today recommending that the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders, the Alaska Fishermen's Union, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union rejoin the Maritime Federation of the Pacific before its Convention on May 15. The resolution, which will be sent to the unions involved and to all districts of the Maritime Federation, also recommends that, if these unions find it impractical or impossible to rejoin the federation, they be permitted to send delegates to the convention who shall have voice, vote, and power to run for office.

It was also resolved that Local No. 3 of the A. R. T. A. instruct the national officers to withhold putting into effect the vote to affiliate with the Commercial Telegraphists' Union until President Powers of the C. T. U. has definitely committed himself upon the question of the Mackay Radio boycott. A strike vote on the question of Mackay is now being conducted by A. R. T. A. In the event that the national officers and President Powers fail to agree on the Mackay question, the resolution requests that a special convention of the C. T. U. be called to take up the matter.

A letter from Senator Royal S. Copeland was read, in which he stated that no definite date for the hearing on Bill S-3954, a vicious union smashing measure was set.

The Local donated \$10 for the defense of Victor Jewitt, teacher in the Eureka Junior High School who was discharged on the accusation that he was spreading communism and getting financial support from Moscow.

INTERNATIONAL SCENE FESTERS

All Nations Stalling For Time

The League of Nations capped fountain pens and buckled brief cases for a month's vacation to allow a period of alleged thought, consideration and study of possible steps to prevent war.

Germany is reported to have forsaken all claims to former island possessions in the Pacific as a concession to Japan in the forging of an anti-Soviet alliance with the Nipponese government.

France has proclaimed a determined stand against re-fortification of the Rhineland by Germany.

Intense Japanese hostilities continue along the Soviet and Outer Mongolian borders. Provocations have been carried still further by Japan to the extent of establishing a veritable blockade around Soviet diplomatic offices in Tokyo.

Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia has been pressed with unprecedented ferocity. Wholesale bombings and poison gas raids have massacred thousands as the Italian army drives on in its race against the coming rainy season which will force virtual cessation of hostilities. The invaders are reported in possession of the coveted Lake Tana region which trends on the imperialist petticoat of proud Britain.

Japan, through her influence in the reactionary Kuomintang government of China, has prevailed on that administration to protest to Moscow against the recently signed mutual defense pact with Outer Mongolia. The assertion is that Mongolia is Chinese territory. The defense pact binds the independent People's Republic of Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Union to mutual defense for a period of ten years.

MATTER OF FACT

After a survey of 20,000 manufacturing firms in the U. S., war tasks have been allocated to 12,000 of them in preparation for the next war.

Rank and File to Present Facts of Conditions at Sea

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Significant is the sudden change of wording noticeable in latest public charges against seamen flung right and left by Secretary of Commerce Roper and the reactionary press.

Last week Roper's department charged "mutiny," "murder of officers," "sinking of ships," and "insubordination." This week all these have simmered down to "interruptions," or "strikes" and "alleged minor insubordination."

This further substantiates the conviction of informed observers that the hullabaloo raised by Roper's department is nothing more nor less than an attempt by shipping interests to grab a convenient "out" from compliance with sea safety laws through casting further "infamy" at the feet of the badly underpaid, underfed and exploited seamen.

DEVELOPMENTS

Latest developments in this situation are:

1) The Department of Commerce is preparing a report of discipline aboard merchant marine ships which will be presented by one of Roper's aides as soon as possible. This report is being prepared by Joseph B. Weaver, director of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection. Weaver is closely connected with steamship interests.

2) Attempts made by the Hearst press and shipowners working through the Department of Commerce to inject the "forfeiture" angle into the issue were badly "hampered" when an investigation showed that more than 80 per cent of the country's seamen are American citizens. The Jones-White Act, which was to have been used in this case, sets the minimum proportion of Americans in the seafaring trades at 65 per cent.

MORRO CASTLE

3) Revival of the "red sabotage" accusation in the sinking of the Ward Line ship Morro Castle, seen as a further detail in the plot against seamen and their unions, was quashed as testimony of crew members aboard the Morro Castle at the time of the disaster was made public. This testimony proves beyond a doubt that laxness of Department of Commerce ship inspectors allowed the Morro Castle to sail repeatedly without repairs and equipment replacements necessary to passengers' safety.

In a statement to the Daily Worker of New York, William L. Standard, prominent attorney and maritime law authority, branded Roper's attack as a campaign by the government to outlaw maritime unions and frame the seamen on serious charges.

Standard declared that in the last six months he has been consulted by many seamen who charge officers aboard the ships with brutal assaults with knives and guns.

A sharp clash took place in the Supreme Court building yesterday during the hearing on the legality of the present Marine Firemen's Union constitution imposed on the members without their consent. Attorney William L. Standard, authority on maritime law and counsel for the rank and file membership, challenged statements by Silas B. Axtell, attorney for Oscar Carlson, union head, maligning the membership. Axtell aroused bitter indignation among union members by his admission that he had telegraphed the captain of the S.S. Pennsylvania, when that ship was struck last month, to charge the crew with "mutiny."

The trial is expected to continue several days.

GERMAN GUNS ARE MADE OF STEEL SUPPLIED BY FRANCE

French Capitalists Supplied Hitler With Sixteen Million Tons of Iron Ore; Also Gave Financial Support

By PIERRE VAN PAASEN
Federated Press.

PARIS.—(EP)—France is arming Germany! Her munitions makers, like those of other lands, know no fatherland but profit.

If Herr Hitler felt strong enough March 7th to defy the world, tear the Locarno Treaty to shreds and install himself on the Rhine with heavy artillery, monster tanks, mobile forts of steel and bombing planes, this was made possible by the French mining trusts.

Seventy-five per cent of the steel in Germany's artillery and other war equipment comes from France. Seventy-five per cent of the shells and bullets which are going to kill French soldiers or the soldiers of nations allied with France in an eventual war with Germany are of French origin.

An average of 60 freight trains loaded with iron ore left France every day in 1933, 1934 and 1935 for Germany. The rate of export is even higher in 1936.

Germany has used 20,000,000 tons of steel a year since Hitler came to power to build up her gigantic war machine. Sixteen million tons of this ore came from France. If France is under the terrific pressure of a German army on her borders today, unable to maneuver and wondering if she must look on impotently as Germany attacks the allies of France in eastern Europe before turning against France herself, the French people may thank their own trust magnates. For these men are making a German victory dissuasive.

across the river, I noticed that traffic across the international bridge between Strassbourg in France and Kehl in Germany went on normally. I saw a string of trucks being examined at the French custom station before passing into the Reich. These trucks contained cotton waste and silk waste, and the next day I learned that the Toncroing mills in France exported to Germany in one month 1700 tons of wool, cotton and silk waste, 200 tons of cotton thread and 350 tons of silk waste. All this material is used to manufacture explosives. It has no other use.

An expert, Paul Allard, has figured out that of every two shells Germany fires off in the next war, one will be of French origin. That is to say, one out of every two shells fired by Germans to kill Frenchmen in the next war will represent a profit to the Comité des Forges, the great French steel trust.

MECHANICAL PARTS

Those aerial torpedoes loaded with high explosive, those cylinders containing poison gas with which Goering's flying squadrons are loaded up, and the very bombing machines themselves which now lie ready at the ridiculously short distance of 180 miles from the Paris metropolis, are made out of material that comes out of French soil. Those giant Zeppelins, which Hitler is building at Friedrichshafen, could not be manufactured if France were not supplying the hauxie which is an indispensable ingredient in the manufacture of aluminum.

The Socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies asked Premier Albert Sarraut before the adjournment of parliament Mar. 18th what measures the government intended to take to stop this colossal export which menaces the security of France and without which Germany in all probability cannot wage war. Sarraut did not reply.

When I went to the Rhine a week ago to see what I could see

why France doesn't put a stop to the export of war material, French public opinion is dominated by great newspapers which are the property of the same Comité des Forges, the same steel and munition trusts which are piling up profits in supplying war material to Germany. And these same munition trusts gave financial support to Adolph Hitler before that German came to power.

War Within Two Years Forecast By Joyful Wall Street Stock Wizards

FROM THE KIPLINGER SERVICE, THE ANNALIST AND OTHERS

Business activity index of The Annalist dropped to 88.1 in February as compared with a high of 94.8 in December, last year, a decline of 7 per cent in these two months. The index has now lost more than 40 per cent of its "recovery" rise of the last half of 1935. Largest declines were in automobiles output—due in part to the shift in the time of bringing out new models—in pig iron and lumber output, and in cotton consumption.

War Profits: Cold-blooded inside advice to business men from the Kiplinger Service, predicts war within two years when the Nazis intend to "push eastward against Russia." (Washington Letter, March 14, 1936.) It states that "the chances of avoiding war are considered minor."

WELL PLEASED

And what a war would bring to the capitalist ghoul is sketched by Economic Statistics, Inc., 70 Pine st., New York City, specialists in supply, demand and price analysis, in its survey letter of March 14. It declares that "Obviously a war would aid business in this country. . . . When war comes, this service contends, 'The United States will not only be the safest place in the world for capital, but it will also be a major source of supplies for the combatants.' In other words, United States will be 'neutral' in that it

will sell to both the warring powers, cleaning up profits from transactions in both directions.

Machinery industry looks like a good field for making profits for exploiters, according to the Economics and Investment Department of the Independence Fund of North America, Inc. (Current Comments, February 14, 1936.) For "machinery is a most effective substitute for human labor." And the retooling going on in various consuming industries will carry the production curve in the machinery industry even higher than it is today—at about 60 per cent of the 1928-29 level.

BLOOD MONEY

Larger profits are promised—"the betterment in 1935 machinery volume will be reflected largely in the 1936 income accounts" of the machine-making companies. And the outlook for stocks of these companies "in relation to former quotations, earnings and near-term prospects, appears favorable." Not the least of the "near-term" prospects that make the mouths of the investing classes water for profits, is the war situation. Raymond Clapper, Scripps-Howard staff writer, reports (3, 18, 36) that "already a considerable vested interest in another European war has grown up in this country. American machine toolmakers are in Europe selling machinery and models and taking future orders for supplies."

THEIR POWER MUST DECIDE



French Communists and Socialists marching hand in hand through the streets of Paris in an inspiring united front demonstration. It is the power of this great People's Front, and nothing else, that can save France from an awful future of bloodshed and terror. These French Communists and Socialists realize that they must join hands today, else share a common grave tomorrow.

"OLD GIMLET EYE;" PRIVATE TO GENERAL TO ANTI-WAR FIGHTER

A Man Who Knows Isn't Afraid to Speak Out

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—General Smedley D. Butler, retired head of the United States Marines and veteran of more front-line fighting than any other living American military officer, is slated to speak in San Francisco on the subject: "War Is a Racket." Butler's appearance will take place on Wednesday night, April 22, at Dreamland Auditorium, for the American League Against War and Fascism and the American Youth Congress.

On the subject of war as a racket Butler is perhaps this country's leading authority, being by his own admission ex-chief of America's "biggest bill-collecting agency," the Marines. Now one of the outstanding names in the growing anti-war and anti-fascist movement, Butler's remarkable career discloses his fearless background of experience with imperialism in action.

FROM THE RANKS

Butler joined the Marines as a boy of sixteen, during our war of aggression against Spain for the possession of Cuba and the Philippines, in 1898. Then a common soldier, now considered one of the country's foremost military tacticians, Butler served with brilliance in the Marines in many parts of the world. He helped prepare the way for American exploitation in Cuba, the Philippines, China, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, Haiti, Mexico, and fought in France in the world war.

When Butler helped take the Panama Canal Zone at the point of guns, on orders from President Theodore Roosevelt, Teddy declared: "Smedley Butler is the ideal American soldier." Butler was highly regarded by his men, who affectionately referred to him as "Old Gimlet Eye." His career is full of incidents showing his regard for the common soldier. Smedley Butler is the only man to receive two Congressional medals.

POLICE RACKET

Until recently Butler's latest exploit that gained nation-wide attention was his attempt to reform the crooked Philadelphia police, as their chief pro tem with unlimited powers. Butler soon discovered that the same interests that sent him as international bill-collector frustrated his efforts to clean up the police.

For some time now Butler has been in the public eye as a devoted and zealous fighter in the struggle against fascism and against war. His speech at the recent Chicago Conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (a Pacifist organization) created an international sensation. In this speech, which was brilliant with a keen understanding of what makes wars and what can stop them, Butler declared: "I am frankly and wholly on the side of labor. . . . The business rulers of this country, and the politicians who dance to their tune, are now preparing the greatest war in history. . . . I made sixty speeches for Roosevelt in 1932, but I'm sorry now that I did. . . . I have believed that capitalism could be controlled to give the workers a fair break. But I confess my faith in capitalism

SQUARE!



He shot and slashed his way to the highest peaks of Imperialist "glory" and received two Congressional medals. Then he pitched all such bloody tinsel in the garbage can and took his stand with labor in the struggle against war and fascism. That is the record of General Smedley Butler, late of the United States Marines.

MURDER TRACT WITHDRAWN BY MILITARY MEN

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The decayed body of capitalism is as anxious to conceal its sores as any leper. Last year the War Department issued a manual to the Army and the National Guard instructing them on how to smash pocket lines and demonstrations. The document openly advocated offensive violence and shooting to kill.

The working class press obtained copies of the document and publicized its contents. Many articles in reference to it appeared in the Western Worker.

Persons who write to the Superintendent of Documents, Wash., D. C., requesting copies of the publication now receive a printed form advising them that it has been "withdrawn from publication and use."

Earlier requests received the reply that all copies had been exhausted and a new printing was being run off.

SWAG FOR THE SLUGGERS

Bickford's Inc., operating a chain of cafeterias from Boston to the Pacific Coast, has recently donated \$2000 to the Police Relief Fund in New York City for "the splendid work of the Police Department during the labor trouble experienced by this company last summer." The check was accepted by the New York Police Commissioner.

is steadily growing weaker."

Butler's appearance at Dreamland on April 22 should attract one of the largest turnouts in local history. The meeting has been arranged by the American League Against War and Fascism, whose national head is Harry F. Ward, head of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, and by the American Youth Congress. The League has three million members throughout the nation.

Soviet Sales Up U.S.A. Sales Down

BY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Two significant tables appear in different articles in Domestic Commerce (Feb. 29, 1936), an official bulletin of U. S. Department of Commerce. Placed side by side they serve to show the contrast in the trend, during the crisis years, of retail sales in the Soviet Union and in the United States: (For the U. S. in millions of dollars; for U. S. S. R. in millions of rubles).

	U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.
1929	49,115	14,500
1930	42,849	17,500
1931	35,414	24,700
1932	25,597	35,500
1933	25,037	43,700
1934	28,649	54,700
1935	32,606	—

Money value of retail sales in U. S. A. showed yearly declines from 1929 to 1932, a small decline in 1933, and increases of 14 per cent each in 1934 over 1933 and in 1935 over 1934. On the other hand, the Soviet Union registered large increases in retail sales in every year since 1929, the increase in 1934 over 1933 being over 25 per cent. (From later figures, we learn that Soviet retail trade rose nearly 35 per cent more in 1935.)

While the money value of retail sales in the U. S. A. was nearly 42 per cent lower in 1934 than in 1929, in the Soviet Union retail sales in 1934 were 277 per cent higher than in 1929. Although the huge increase in retail sales in the Soviet Union is partly accounted for by increase in the industrial population, this factor is merely another index of the increasing welfare of the people, since the consumption of the agricultural population also increased substantially between 1929 and 1934-35.

Relative increases in retail trade in Soviet Union from 1929 to 1934-35 would be even greater if expressed in volume rather than in money value, since retail prices in 1934-35, compared to 1929, were relatively much lower than in U. S. A.

TEAR GAS; THE HALITOSIS OF BIG BUSINESS

OWNERS READY TO BELCH IN LABOR'S FACE

According to "evidence now before a group of U. S. Senators, major American industries recently made large secret purchases of tear gas, guns and ammunition in anticipation of labor troubles." This information was obtained from the files of Federal Laboratories, Inc., of Pittsburgh, who, together with Lake Erie Chemical Co., of Cleveland, sell 90 per cent of the tear gas used. They serve 17 governments, city and state police, militia, strikebreaking agencies and industrial corporations.

Federal Laboratories provided San Francisco with \$30,000 worth of gas during the general strike. The Toledo Auto-Lite Co. bought \$8000 worth, while a \$100,000 sale of ammunition went to the steel companies of Pittsburgh and Youngstown, O. Some of the other big companies which provided themselves with ammunition against strikers were: The Weirton Steel Co., the Cudahy Packing Co., and the H. C. Frick Coke Co., of Pittsburgh which spent \$3391 for riot guns, shells and grenades.

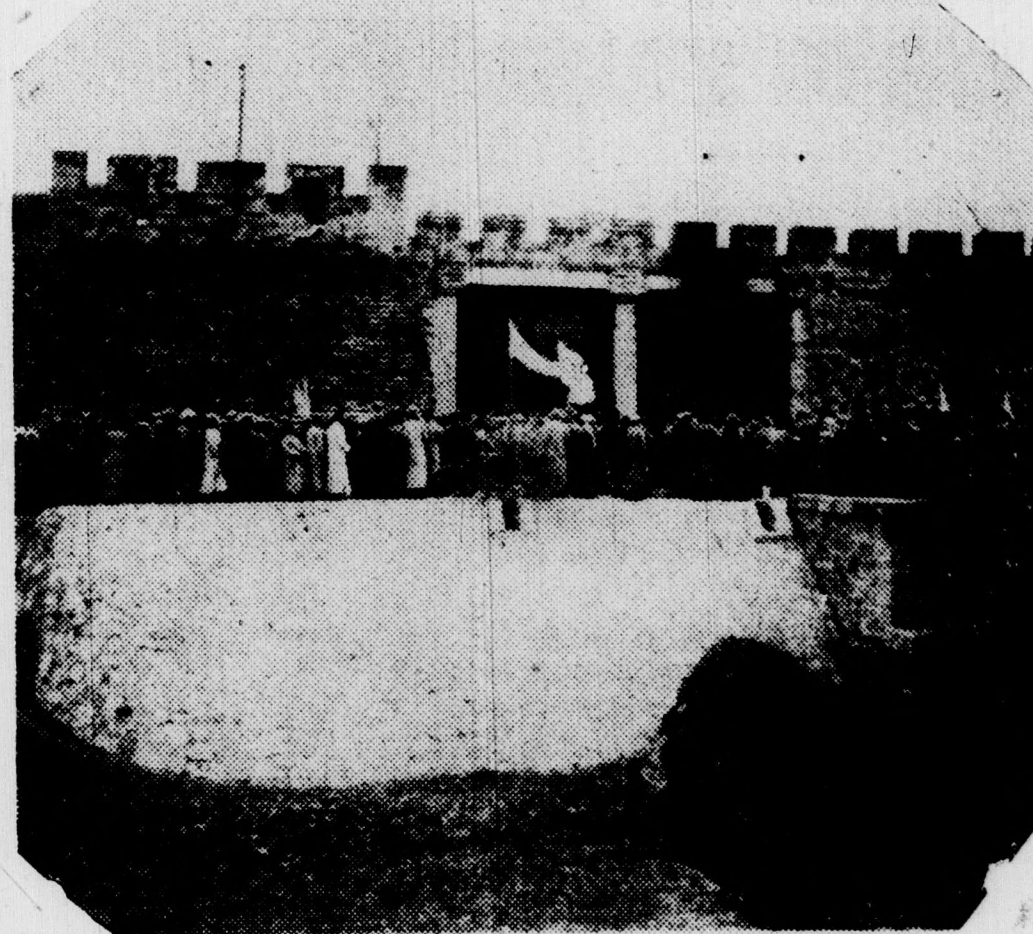
YCL Forum Tuesday Night Will Explain Anti-War Movement

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Backing up the fight of university and high school students against the American Liberty League, Hearst, the bankers, industrialists and all pro-fascist, pro-war groups, the meeting of the Tom Mooney Branch of the Young Communist League at 121 Haight st., Tuesday night, April 14, will deal with how the trade union and unemployed youth can cooperate with colleges in stopping another world slaughter.

A speaker from the American Student Union, University of Cal. Local, will tell of the nationwide observance of Student Peace Day on April 22. On this date 300,000 students of American schools will go out in protest against the Roosevelt war budget—the highest in American history. All young people interested are invited as the forum is open to the public.

THE WAR BETWEEN SOVIET CHINA AND THE ARMY OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK; COULD IT BE STOPPED BY AN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT AND ON WHAT BASIS?

YOUNG CHINA PAYS A VISIT



New ideas are knocking at the ancient gates of the sacred walled city of Peking. Above is shown one of the mass student demonstrations which occurred in December as a reaction against the Japanese "Autonomy" movement in the Northern provinces. Peasants, workers and coolies participated side by side with the students in their demand for opposition to the Japanese invaders.

Big Shots In the Growler Treated Like Heroes On a Pleasure Cruise

NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR KEYES, BEESEMEYER AND EAGAN

INTRODUCTION

This is the twelfth of a series of articles written exclusively for the Western Worker by a man just released from San Quentin penitentiary. Each article is complete in itself.

THE PRISON CLASS LINE

That a "class-line" should exist in prison sounds unreasonable, especially when all the inmates are convicted felons. But such a class-line does exist, not only in San Quentin, but in many other prisons.

In his book, "Over the Wall," Lee Duncan, an Oregon ex-convict, gives a description of the methods used in treating bankers, brokers, and big shots. Capitalism must take precious care of its own—even in prison.

When former Prosecutor Asa Keyes entered San Quentin a story was sent out that he was being "protected" from the wrath of convicts who had been sent to prison by him. It sounded logical—to those on the outside. To me it sounded too much like the cow's husband.

Going about the prison I questioned several convicts who had come from our "Lost Angel" paradise. Not one of them would admit having any special grievance or antipathy towards the former prosecutor.

Continuing my investigation I found many others who declared: "Any convict would be a sap to bother Asa Keyes." All of which led me to the conclusion that he was being "protected" from the rigors and hardships which are the lot of convicts without money or political influence.

Asa Keyes worked in the office of the Lieutenant. He slept in a bed (not a bunk) in a room (not a cell) and he was given his meals at the officers' and guards' mess (not on the main line). His prison uniform fitted him perfectly, his shoes were specially made and his hat came brand new out of the prison discharge room.

He never passed a dull, depressing day during his prison sentence. He had enough charges on his commitment paper to keep him inside the walls for many years. Did he stay long? He did—NOT! When his case was reviewed by the prison board he was released as soon as possible. He had betrayed the trust placed in him by the voters of Los Angeles County. He died soon after his release from prison. Before his death the governor granted him a pardon. He often boasted how he had been instrumental in sending over one hundred Wobblies to San Quentin for Criminal Syndicalism.

BEESEMEYER

You remember Beesemeyer who betrayed the confidence placed in him by thousands of small investors. He, too, has a good job in San Quentin, eats special fare and sleeps in a bed, not in a cell. Many times when I have been around the captain's office I noticed the fawning attitude of guards

toward him. To them he is MISTER Beesemeyer.

"Why, hello, Mr. Beesemeyer," the guards say. "What can we do for you today?"

I, too, had an urgent request, but I waited until MISTER Beesemeyer had been attended. When I started my business, I was curiously told: "Now, Gwan, get the hell outta here. Scram!" I had no money or political influence and had not displayed my "smartness" by stealing the paltry savings of hundreds of small bank depositors.

How some of them get and hold the preferred jobs I could not state with certainty and afterwards prove my contention. But I do know that if I had a good sum of money to my credit on the prison books, I'd know how to go about placing that cash with the right people to keep out of working in the jute mill and eating on the main line. Assuming that I know how to work these angles, it is unreasonable to think that others possess the same information?

HAROLD FERGUSON

You remember Harold Ferguson who was mixed up in quite a few shady financial transactions down in the sunny southland? He, too, is "among those present" in San Quentin. Like others of his ilk he has a good job with special favors.

The Richfield Oil Company crowd, the money stock brokers, and a host of other "big shots" (spell that last any way you wish) are sitting pretty with soft, easy, comfortable chairs under their tender bottoms. They toil not—the spinning is done in the jute mill by workers who have entered crime in desperation.

MR. EAGAN

We could not call this article complete unless a mention of "our" MISTER Egan was given. Surely you recall the former Public Defender—who hired the wrong guys to do his dirty work. OUR Mr. Eagan sits behind a desk in all the dignity he formerly enjoyed. He is the main assistant to the Lieutenant of the yard.

It is one of his duties (I believe he enjoys it, too), to look over the books, papers and magazines which enter the prison. Since he is well versed in what is—and what is not—"red" his opinion is valued highly. When "our" Mr. Egan clicks his tongue and informs the Lieutenant a periodical is "red"—well—it's just RED. Who are we to question the opinion of an authority like "our" Mr. Eagan? Being a big-shot he has the confidence of all the officials in the higher brackets. Like the others he also has special places to eat, sleep, and places to visit denied common convicts.

The Soviet Position On Civil War and United Front

Comrades Mao Tse Dun, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Soviet Republic, and Wang Dya Chan, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, recently granted an historic interview to a correspondent of the Red China News Agency. This interview was broadcast by the radio station of the Chinese Soviet government.

In their statements, the two Chinese Soviet leaders covered the whole subject of the relations of the Chinese Communists to the struggle for national liberation in China.

We publish below Mao Tse Dun's statement on the struggle against Japanese Imperialism.

STRUGGLE AGAINST JAPAN

Correspondent: There is a lot of talk about the possibility of an armistice agreement between Chiang Kai-shek and the Red Army. What would be the contents of such an agreement?

Mao Tse Dun: Since Sept. 18, 1931 (Japan invaded Manchuria on that date.—Ed.), the Soviet government has been unintermittently urging the whole of the Chinese people, without distinction to party or opinion, without regard to previous views, to unite, in order to remove in joint struggle the menace to national independence.

The attitude of the Soviet government to Chiang Kai-shek is clearly and unequivocally to be seen in this resolute and unalterable standpoint. If Chiang Kai-shek really means to take up the struggle against Japan, then obviously the Soviet government will extend to him the hand of friendship on the field of battle against Japan. The Nineteenth Army once faced the Red Army and the Soviet populace on the battlefield. But when this army took up the anti-Japanese struggle, the Red Army at once began to cooperate with it.

That is the proof we have given of the sincerity of our intentions. In any case, the conclusion of an armistice between Chiang Kai-shek and the Red Army does not depend on the Soviet government, but much rather on Chiang Kai-shek's readiness to fight against Japan. Regardless of all previous differences and of previous points of view, the Soviet government makes no condition for the united front other than the joint struggle against Japan, and it will hinder nobody from following this proper course.

If, however, Chiang Kai-shek persists in his policy of capitulation to Japanese imperialism, the Soviet government will see through all his delusive maneuvers, no matter how skillful they may be. The whole of the Red Army's bitter struggle against the armies of Chiang Kai-shek and of all militarists has not been a struggle against any private person; it has been self-defense forced on the Red Army, with the further object of making possible the defense of the country against the Japanese imperialists.

DESIRES OF PEOPLE

While Chiang Kai-shek does nothing but to deceive the people, we do all in our power to serve the people. While Chiang Kai-shek brushes public opinion aside, our only endeavor is to act in accordance with the desires and interests of the people. If Chiang Kai-shek intends to continue in his role of traitor to the nation, that fact will not prevent us from doing all in our power to carry on the anti-Japanese struggle to its conclusion. We are convinced that the entire Chinese people and all Chinese armies will, in the end, take up the anti-Japanese struggle jointly with us. We welcome the parties, the armies, the youth and all sections of the people who enroll without delay in the united fighting front against Japan and for the deliverance of the country!

(Next issue: The statements of Wang Dya Chan.)

What then can the worker look forward to when he enters prison? Around him, dressed in well-fitting uniforms he will note several bigshots, all well fed and apparently little troubled by their prison life. After the worker has been placed on "task" in the jute mill he will wonder why he must stay there THIRTEEN MONTHS before he can be transferred to another job.

Party Life

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT

When the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International and the Central Committee of our Party, called our attention to the need of further intensifying our work in the A. F. L. unions, a Section Committee meeting was held, and the following plans were decided upon to improve our work in the trade unions:

1. That we recruit seven A. F. L. members into the Party.
2. That we prepare a list of trade unionists to whom we could send our literature, and then contact for the Party.
3. That we involve the sympathetic members of the unions in our mass work, such as the Criminal Syndicalism campaign, and the anti-war work.

Around the first of December, the Northern California District Conference Against War and Fascism was held in San Francisco, Calif. had been mailed to all trade unions in our section, asking them to endorse the Conference and send delegates. The Contra Costa Central Labor Council was the first to answer the call and elect their delegates. Other unions followed, and when the Conference was held, we were one of the best sections represented. When the delegates returned from the meeting and went to make their report to their unions, the question was asked, "Wasn't the whole thing put on by the Communists?" To which they replied, "There were Communists at the meeting, but they were the most active and constructive element in the Conference."

GREEN LETTER

Soon after this, a long letter from William Green to the Central Labor Council was read, asking all of the unions to withdraw endorsement of the American League Against War and Fascism, on the grounds that it was "Communist." When the letter was read on the floor of the Central Labor Council, it was voted down, and the rest of the unions withdrew their endorsement. The same reply will be given this letter as the previous one—and is the waste paper basket.

Next, we prepared the list of names to send the literature to. Sixteen members of the CLC and others holding good rank and file positions, were mailed the Western Worker for three months. Immediately good results began to show in the work of the Council. Whenever one of our proposals came up for a vote, it was sure to pass, with only four or five known reactionaries voting against them. For example, when the Luncheon Unemployment Insurance Bill came up, everyone voted for it except the same four old reactionaries. They were asked to give their objections to why the bill should not go through, and their only answer was, "It may be Communist." One member took the floor and asked where he had been all his life if he did not know anything about the Luncheon Bill. As a result, now whenever these four vote against anything, they only get a big laugh.

TRADE UNION CLASS

There is a good progressive group in the Council as a result of our work, and there is now going on a class in trade union work, and we are sure that this will help increase the influence of this progressive group and eventually bring them closer to the Party. Such good results have been shown in the first class that we are trying to get more classes started in the Section.

We have completed our quota of seven members and are starting on a new drive to end by the time of the National Convention. This Section was one of the headquarters of the vigilantes, and the workers are always under a severe spy system, so that is bound to make organizing more difficult. However, the workers are beginning to take the offensive in overcoming this intimidation.

On the Western Worker Drive for funds and subs: We completed our financial quota, and have gotten forty-two subs since the first of the year, of which thirty-five were from A. F. L. members.

Contra Costa
Section Organizer.

DR. LEON KLEIN

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Shippers Push "Mutiny" Charges to Avoid Sea Safety Laws

EMPLOYERS ASK GOV'T HELP IN WAR ON SEAMEN

SEEK IRON-FISTED CONTROL OVER WORKERS ABOARD SHIPS

NEW YORK.—(FP)—In an attempt to dodge fireproof construction and other items of a sane safety-at-sea program, shipping interests, in collaboration with friendly Department of Commerce officials, are undertaking a drive for more "mutiny" laws to enforce a type of "discipline" reminiscent of Capt. Bligh of the Good Ship Bounty.

Such is the gossip along the waterfront, seemingly confirmed by a between-the-lines reading of reports of an investigation ordered by Sec. of Commerce Roper covering alleged sabotage on American freighters and passenger ships. In the wake of a series of marine disasters, climaxed by the Morro Castle holocaust, there arose such insistent demand for measures to protect life at sea that prison sentences were meted out to two Ward Line underlings and a small fine levied against the company.

HEART AND "MUTINY"
The more worldly-wise predicted at the time of the disaster that, after the excitement had blown over, some pretext would be found to sidetrack the clamor for fireproofing, fire prevention and detection and adequate reforms in ship construction—all of which cost money. The pretext has apparently been found: more and harsher "mutiny" laws to safeguard the seafarer from the discipline of crews! Needless to say, the Hearst press is already whooping it up for the 18th century legislation.

But repressive laws of this type require the impulse of the dramatic episode. Enter here tales of "sabotage"—by implication, wholesale sabotage, but boiling down chiefly to Department of Commerce charges that fire hose was mutilated on the S.S. Washington leaving Le Havre and that seamen of the S.S. Garfield resisted sailing from Genoa without one of their fellows who had been ordered jailed under a Fascist no-strike law.

SEEK TERROR RULE
Yet "one of the highest officials of the Department of Commerce" is quoted in The New York Times as saying that investigation of these "sabotage" incidents "might alter the course of the administration's efforts to promote greater safety at sea by placing more emphasis on crews than on structural requirements for vessels." The official proceeded to recommend legislation, already before Congress, to invest the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection with greater authority "to enforce discipline." The bureau's director, Joseph B. Weaver, also urged the new legislation.

To make the tightening of anti-labor legislation more palatable to Americans, it was pointed out that 90 per cent of the crew on the vessel where the fire hose incident occurred was German. Supposedly in deference to foreign countries and the business of the lines involved, the name of the vessel was at first withheld. Later the fact that it was the International Mercantile Marine's S.S. Washington was dug up by Washington reporters. The law requires that American ships carrying U. S. mail, as the Washington does, have a crew at least 65 per cent American.

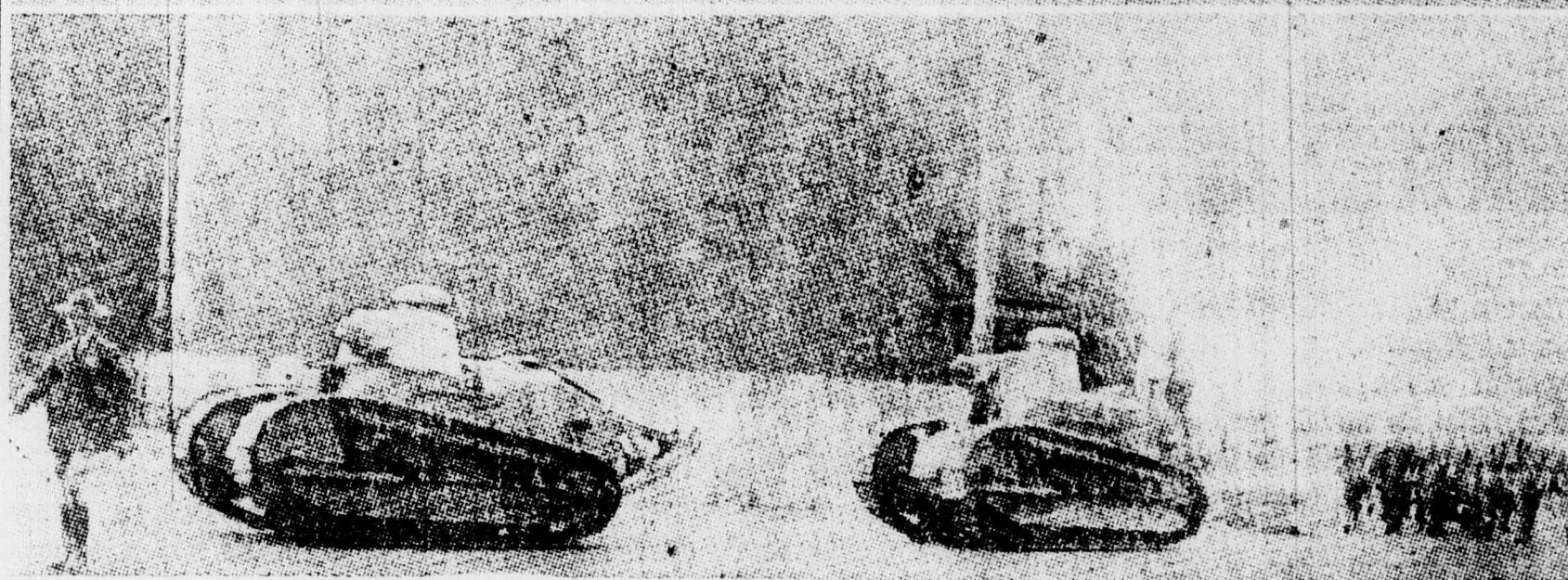
WINK AT LAWS
But the boys along the waterfront say that federal officials have repeatedly winked at violation of the law, permitting shippers to recruit crews in terror-ridden Nazi Germany, where hungry men can be found more driven than Americans to accept poor working conditions.

It is the L. M. M., incidentally, which has had a special interest in promoting "mutiny" legislation since the walkout on its vessel, the S.S. California, at San Pedro. Soft words over long distance telephone from Secretary Perkins' department induced the men to return, but the iron fist of Secretary Roper's department may be employed to still future protests.

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MARCHING—MARCHING—TO BREAK A STRIKE



All too familiar is this scene which means only one thing—government organized force and violence against citizens who are on strike for living wages and better working conditions. Shipowners, who are actively engaged in attempting to smash the maritime unions, will depend to a great extent

on the armed forces if and when they precipitate another maritime strike. Employers seek return of conditions that prevailed before the historic 1934 strike. Threat of a general strike, however, kept the National Guard out of Akron in the recent rubber strike.

Macedonians Will Face Tribunal of Fascist Bulgaria

AMERICANS WILL AID DEFENSE

NEW YORK, April 9.—The trial of twenty leaders in the movement for the liberation of Macedonia is now taking place in Sofia, Bulgaria. The government accuses these men of conspiracy and demands the death sentence for all of them. Their crime consists in striving, without violence, for the freedom of this little country which carried the yoke of the Turkish Pasha for 500 years and today is ground under the heel of the Bulgarian, Greek and Serbian military fascist dictatorships. A delegation representing American and Canadian organizations has sailed for Bulgaria in answer to an international appeal for the defense of these Macedonians. The International Committee for Political Prisoners, with headquarters at 70 Fifth Ave., New York City, will be represented by Edward Haskell, of New York, long a resident of Bulgaria; the Macedonian People's League, by Smile Vojdanoff of Detroit, its president; the Canadian Defense League, by Rev. A. E. Smith of Toronto, its secretary.

RETURNED MEDAL
Mr. Haskell is also president of the Federation of Bulgarian-American Clubs in America. Although he has lived most of his life in Bulgaria, he last year returned a decoration to the Bulgarian king which had been presented for distinguished service to his father, an American missionary, as a protest against the death sentences of one hundred and two soldiers opposed to the fascist regime.

The trials are enlisting international support. Besides Bulgarian counsel, defense lawyers from France will participate through the International Juridical Association. Two of the twenty on trial are former deputies in the Bulgarian Parliament.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
The foreign delegation which will attend the trial will also investigate conditions among all political prisoners not charged with acts of violence and will make representations to the Bulgarian government for their release. After a thorough investigation on the spot it will report its findings to the League of Nations.

It is urgently requested that all organizations and individuals copy the protest designed below and address it to the Bulgarian government immediately. The Bulgarian Government, Sofia, Bulgaria.

I have read of the trial of 20 Macedonian leaders and the delegation which has gone to Bulgaria to investigate conditions among political prisoners. I protest against the Bulgarian government's acts of terror and re-

WORKERS' OPEN FORUM

BROWDER'S ALRIGHT

San Francisco, Calif.
March 15, 1936.

Mr. Editor:

I was to 121 Haight street to hear the radio speech of Mr. Earl Browder and of course, with others, was disappointed not to hear it. So I subscribed to the paper to read it for I also knew the other papers would not publish it—except the "News" that published parts.

What he said was alright. He made anybody agree and approve—except criminal exploiters of labor. But why don't you publish his speech in full in the Western Worker? I subscribed just to get his speech.

Yours,
A. L.

NOTE: The Browder speech was published in full in the Western Worker, issue dated Thursday, March 12.

BROWDER TALK

Modesto, Calif.
March 18, 1935.

Dear Sir:

I was planning on hearing Browder's talk over the air as advertised but I dialed for about five minutes before I found a station in Ohio and I missed most of the speech. I am a Democrat but am fast losing faith in the two old robber parties and was glad that the broadcasting company was broadminded enough to give every party a chance.

What I could hear was fine but I would like to know where I can get several copies of the speech as there were quite a few who would like to hear what the terrible Reds would have to say. But McClatchy and KIRC don't want both sides to be heard and that looks suspicious to me.

Yours respectfully,
A. B.

NOTE: The full text of Browder's speech was published in the Western Worker, issue dated March 12.

quest that the delegation be given every liberty to carry out its mission.
Signature:
Address:

— LOS ANGELES —

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Bethlehem Strike Is Over, But Shipyard Blacklist Stays On

200 Jobless Workers Mill About Gates As Foreman Seeks Those Not "Barred"

The Mayor Stays

* * *
COUNCIL GOES
* * *

He Aids Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—About a year ago we elected a man here for mayor who, while he is not a worker, at least is progressive. But we had a bunch of very reactionary councilmen.

With the help of the Chamber of Commerce they succeeded in circulating a petition for the mayor's recall. But instead of the mayor being recalled, all of the reactionary councilmen were ousted.

After the election one of the mayor's first acts was to reduce the hours of all city workers (not office workers) from 8 to 7 hours per day—with no reduction in pay.

He also appointed a committee to see why WPA workers in Santa Barbara were only getting \$48 per month instead of \$55 as in Los Angeles where the cost of living is much lower.

The workers here are with the mayor about 90 per cent.

OUR THANKS TOO

Los Angeles, Calif.
April 6, 1936

Comrade Editor:

The Ukraine Branch "Postup" of the International Workers Order and the Russian Ukraine Branch of the International Labor Defense gave a farewell party March 29 for Comrade Usatenko who went to the Soviet Union.

The joint committee for the affair turned the evening into a Western Worker evening and as a result, we collected \$40 for our labor paper.

We want to express our thanks to comrades and friends who participated in the affair and helped to make it a success.

With Comradely Greetings
The Committee

Theater Festival Attracts Tourists

NEW YORK.—Intourist, Inc., is organizing inexpensive tours to the fourth annual Theater Festival to be held in Moscow and Leningrad, U.S.S.R., during the first ten days of September, this year.

The Theater Festival is becoming a regular institution in the two great Soviet cities, when prize winning plays and performances are given before audiences representative of the whole world.

Famous theaters participating this year include the Bolshoi Grand Opera, new Meyerhold Theater, First Moscow Art Theater, the Children's Theater, the Georgian Theater, State Theater of Opera and Ballet and the Ukrainian National Theater.

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— San Francisco —

ON TO SACRAMENTO! Sunday, April 19th. State Wide Conference, for Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act, for the Freedom of the Sacramento Defendants. Round trip fare by bus caravan, \$1.75. Leave 68, Haight Street, Saturday, April 18. Return Sunday Night, BUY YOUR TICKET!

ANY WATCH REPAIRED reasonable. Call between 10:00 a. m. and 6:00 p. m. 67 Fourth st., at Zlodi's Cafeteria. Alarm Clocks Repaired, 50c up.

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CIRCOLO-GALLILEO — 779 VALLEJO ST. — ITALIAN WORKERS' CLUB — DANCING EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

Reserve this date! Annual Workers May Day Picnic, May 10, 1936 at Varsity Park Picnic Playgrounds (3 miles west of Menlo Park). Enjoy this picnic, which will last till midnight. Barbecued dinner, Italian, Greek, Chinese, Armenian and Russian dishes. Baseball game, foot races, singing, dancing. Sing around the evening bonfire. Admission 25c, roundtrip transportation 25c. Trucks leave 121 Haight Street from 8:30 a. m. to 12 noon.

WOMAN COMRADE will help pay automobile expenses to New York. Arrangements after May 1st. Telephone: Rochester 7280.

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East Bay

OPEN FORUM—Every Sunday Night, 8 o'clock. Workers' Center, 419 - 12th street.

Los Angeles

Workers forum, 230 S. Spring St., L. A. Every Sunday night—8 p.m. Admission ten cents.

MAY PICNIC—All day Sunday, April 26th, at Royal Palms Grove, San Pedro. SAVE THE DATE!

MOONEY-BILLINGS-SCOTTSBORO branch, I.L.D., Entertainment at Cultural Center, 230 S. Spring Street, April 24, 8 p.m. Come and hear the newly elected officials of the district. Keep the date open!

ANNUAL I.L.D. SPRING PICNIC, May 17, at Verduge Country Club. Keep date open!

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New Masses—John Day Prize Novel

WEATHERWAX'S STRIKE STORY

"Marching! Marching!" in Mill Town

MARCHING! MARCHING! By Clara Weatherwax. John Day.

Review by Fred Hunt.

"Hold the fort for we are coming; Workingmen for strong . . . !"

The confident challenge and pledge of this rousing revolutionary song, swelling with the march beat of determined workers, closes this stirring novel. And the ending is significant, for Clara Weatherwax writes of class-conscious, militant workers, of proletarian solidarity, of class struggle. Whereas the majority of novels called proletarian (often loosely), treats of workers unaware of their class interests, until the clash of forces, or crisis, awakens them, "Marching! Marching!" shows men and women proudly and desperately concerned with their vital common issues.

This class character of the novel, which rings with authenticity (fiction no longer set apart from fact), distinguishes it, and justifies the selection made by the "New Masses" and the publishers who awarded it first prize in the first working-class novel contest. Other merits of the work are not negligible. Clara Weatherwax writes in a swift, dramatic style, with a keen sense of characterization and a fine command of narrative. The exciting drama is studded with moments of beauty, human emotion and human heroism.

Briefly, this is a story of workers in a lumber mill town on the Northwest coast. It culminates in a strike in which lumbermen, longshoremen, factory workers, clam diggers and unemployed join in a united front against fascist brutality and terrorism, vigilantes, the police, and finally, the militia. You see, this is familiar material. You read about it in the daily papers (even though the capitalist press distorts it). You are part of it. Not fiction. Not fantasy. Not even an exceptional event. It is part and parcel of the daily struggle, the class warfare right here in America, here on the Pacific Coast.

YOU CAN BUY A WORKINGMAN'S FREEDOM FOR JUST 75 CTS. A DAY

The only thing that stands between a day on the Alameda chain-gang and freedom for two white trade unionists from Birmingham is the lack of 75 cents. Howard Roberson and Erwin Warren have been sentenced to the chain-gang for trade union activities among the dairy workers. In addition to their regular sentence they must work off costs totaling \$37.50 each at 75 cents a day. Exactly 50 days on the chain-gang for each of these two men, good, honest workers, fathers or families unless they are able to pay off.

The Prisoners Relief Department of the I. L. U. D. which is sending regular monthly relief to the men and their families, is asking all its friends and supporters to dig into their pockets for 75 cents and send it to Room 610, 80 East 11th street, New York City.

Every 75 cents sent in means one day less on the chain-gang for two trade unionists.

Coast. San Francisco readers need not be reminded that this is real.

"Marching! Marching!" is not an abstract document on the class struggle. It is a story of people: Tim, killed by a defective cable; Pete, suspected as a stool-pigeon, who takes his place with the workers; Mario, a fearless Filipino organizer; Jim Strong and his girl, Mary, whose love is embodied in their work as Party functionaries. There are Mary's paralyzed mother; Lorrie, a prostitute; and Silly, an imbecile, skillfully portrayed and integrated into the story. Not least is Granny Whittle, a "respectable" old woman, drawn into the struggle.

These characters, only part of a broad variety, are listed to indicate the wealth and breadth of the novel. Though some emerge prominently as the story proceeds, it is not the individuals as individuals (and where are such, really?), but as workers involved in a class drama which brings them intimately together, giving them larger, fuller, more vital meaning, who play a collaborative role in the novel. And because there are so many people involved, the author uses a fluid, frugal style. The narrative keeps pace with events. We may feel cheated that some of the principal characters are not more fully developed, but this is not a character study, it is a novel of class-struggle.

For all its splendid merits, the book is not a complete achievement. In attempting to maintain continuity of action, the author often confuses the reader by a too rapid and abrupt alternation of character and place. She likewise achieved intensity, but at the expense of gaps, omissions and a certain vagueness. Much of the writing may seem experimental with a lack of coherence and clarity. But whatever defects may be indicated, they are more than balanced by virtues. Above all, the writer has given a faithful and passionate account of workers engaged in a dramatic conflict.

Another of labor's prisoners is serving on the North Carolina chain-gang—Tom Canipe, one of the five Burlington textile workers framed in the infamous Dynamite Plot that grew out of the general textile strike in September, 1934, has sent in a request that can very easily be met. He wants old magazines—any kind of magazines. He writes that he will greatly appreciate them and that he will be allowed to receive them. All magazines should be addressed to Tom Canipe, Camp 512, Whittier, N. C. And finally, the Prisoners Relief Department wishes to remind all its friends that the \$65 needed by Mrs. Wilma Corners, ex-political prisoner whose children were taken away from her because of her working-class activity, to get her children back has not yet been raised. Mrs. Corners is in Oklahoma, the children in California. The Prisoners Relief Department has promised to help her raise the \$65.

AT LAST! "CAPITAL"

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If you are already a subscriber to the Western Worker, you may take advantage of this special offer by extending your subscription for another year.

What is this Russian "Stakhanovism"?

How a Coal Miner Increased Soviet Production Without Speed-up - By Verne Smith

HERO OF SOVIET INDUSTRY



Alexei Stakhanov, miner in the Donbas coal fields, initiator of new efficient work methods in the Soviet Union, gets letters from all over the land of Socialism. He is shown here going over some of his correspondence with his wife, Yevdokiya—and it looks as though they'll have to apply Stakhanovite methods to handle it.

With the capitalist press, particularly the Hearst papers, deriding the latest great forward stride in the building of Socialism on one-sixth of the earth's surface, it is essential that American workers understand what it really is. Soviet Russia does not operate like capitalist America. What Stakhanovism really accomplishes is efficiency and increased production—they accomplish the same thing here with speed-up and misery for the workers. This article, and the one to follow it, explain this point clearly.—The Editor.

By VERN SMITH.

What is this strange word, "Stakhanovism" that comes out the land of the Soviets? All the newspapers and magazines talk about Stakhanovism—they never really stop to describe it. But they always put after it a little explanation, like this "speed-up." Mrs. Horyak, Hearst's latest hired liar talks about the "new and terrible speed-up of the Russian workers." But she, also, doesn't say much about the actual process.

There is a good reason for this. If those who hate the Workers' Fatherland, the Soviet Union, can just get the American worker to thinking of Stakhanovism as speed-up, that is enough, from their point of view. The enemies of the Soviet Union then do not need to answer arguments or make explanations. The worker here will hate Stakhanovism, and the country that created it.

WHAT SPEED-UP IS.

For the American worker shows very well what speed-up is, and hates it with good reason. Speed-up means dull, monotonous, grinding work. It means the 'belly' in assembly plants. It means the spread-out, the multiple loom system, in textile mills. It means mad, back breaking, nerve jangling rush and worry, no time left to be careful. It means black exhaustion at the end of a day, with no interest or energy left or books, or theatre, or visiting, or talk. The worker comes home sucked dry, about as much use to his wife and children and friends as a lump of mud.

Speed-up in America means nervous breakdown, with no chance for a cure in a fashionable sanitarium or a trip to Bermuda such as the rich can have if they break down from too much society or too many cocktails. But nevertheless, speed-up drives a man to drink, for some change in the fearful monotony or wild activity on the job and sudden insensibility of the job.

It means a high rate of accidents, too; the coal miner has no time to test the roof or see that the timbering is right; the machinist can't keep his fingers out of the way of cutting edges.

Other effects are even worse. When one man does the work that two used to do, one of them is back, wages go down, hours of work increase, goods pile up faster than they can be sold, especially as the unemployed can't pay much, and finally the whole factory shuts down for lack of markets—the crisis comes quicker, the faster the speed-up of the workers. The boss then takes advantage of the workers' need for jobs to "lower the costs of production" still more, among other ways, by more speed. All this misery of the workers is for the greater profit of the owner of the industry.

UNDER SOCIALISM

Now, suppose, Stakhanovism were speed-up, would these results follow from Stakhanovism? Let us see whether they would: Stakhanovism, even if it were speed-up, operates in a Socialist state which changes the situation as follows.

First of all, it would not lengthen the hours; the more a man produces and the quicker the goods are turned out, the shorter the hours can be made. Soviet workers already have the seven-hour day in most industries, the six-hour day in those with the hardest work, like mining.

It would not be monotonous, for the Soviet worker is taught the meaning of the process, has his technical classes, is encouraged to make inventions. Some 200,000 inventions and suggestions for improvements in the process come yearly from the men at the bench. If one knows what he is doing, why he is doing it, and is watching for a chance to improve his work and perhaps make an automatic machine to do it, he is not troubled with monotony. The element of competition, for prizes, is there, too, and the game of winning a prize also makes the work less like drudgery.

SAFEGUARDS

It would not increase accidents, because the factory laws for safety at work are very rigid, and their enforcement is entirely in the hands of the unions. In 1933, when industry began really to get on its feet, the whole People's Commissariat of Labor (Labor department of the government) with all its powers of enforcing the factory safety and other labor laws was turned over to the unions. The union chairman in a plant can even arrest the manager, if that is necessary, to enforce the laws. Usually it isn't necessary, because the manager is a worker, too, one of the best, hired by the other workers, through their government.

Because of the shortness of the work day, because of rest days after every five days of work, or after every four days of work where the work is heaviest, because of the good working conditions, because there is no worry over possible unemployment, because of free medical care, because of two weeks vacation with pay and expenses every year and one month vacation in the hardest trades, because of free trips to health resorts and rest homes (many of them in old palaces and pleasure cities of the former capitalists and landlords) because of the carefully arranged system of athletics and amusements, all free or nearly free—because of all these things, and the chance to become an engineer, and the consciousness of ruling the country and controlling the factory, even speed-up would not have the effects on the nervous system and

health of workers in the Soviet Union that speed-up has here in America.

NO ECONOMIC ILLS

Neither would there be the other results, wage cuts and unemployment and crisis.

Actually, the increase in production that speed-up brings in capitalism has been accomplished in the Soviet Union in a different way, by Stakhanovism. In 1935 the production plan was overfulfilled directly due to Stakhanovism, by 9.7 per cent in heavy industry, by 11.8 per cent in the food industry, by 16 per cent in railroad transport, etc. Many of the Stakhanovites increased their wages up to eight or ten times. But also the whole mass of workers increased their wages. The 1935 wages were 285.2 per cent higher than in 1928. Wages, the total amount of wages paid to all the workers, are jumping ahead now at the rate of about nine per cent a year.

The reason is that when a Soviet worker becomes able to do the work of two men, no one is fired. If, in some remote future, every possible need of man is filled, and both men working would flood the market with goods no one could use, these two workers would have their hours cut in half and keep their income the same.

FOR MORE GOODS

But now, as the Soviet people are anxious to more and more raise their standards of living, and as the government fixes prices, and wages so that they can buy all the consumable goods they produce, both workers stay on the job at the same hours, and get more pay. The more the Soviet workers produce, the more

he has, and the more his fellow workers have. The standards of living go up.

(Concluded Next Issue.)

Employers Grab \$1.50 For Each Dollar Of Wage

DECEMBER, 1935 PROFITS TO INDUSTRIALISTS ONE BILLION

NEW YORK.—(FP)—For every dollar that the masters of industry paid their workers during December, 1935, they appropriated for themselves \$1.50!

In that month, the Labor Research Assn. reports, the sale value of manufacturing products amounted to \$3,000,000,000. But the cost of production of those same goods amounted to only \$1,980,000,000—and of that sum just a bit more than a third was spent for direct labor costs.

So, while workers received in wages about \$681,000,000, the manufacturers received over and above the cost of production more than a billion dollars, to be diverted to executive salaries, rent, interest, dividends and surplus accounts.

EXPLOITATION

Under the Roosevelt administration, the research body points out, the severity of exploitation has been greatly increased, in fact, "has risen to levels never before reached in this country except during 1929." In that year, the L.R.A. comments, "the workers turned out in new values more than twice the amount paid them in wages . . . to look at it another way, the amount that the capitalists found it necessary to pay the workers in wages was less than one-half of the new values created by the workers in the manufacturing industries."

"During the crisis," the report continues, "the capitalists continued to appropriate about one-half of the newly created values by drastically reducing wages and rationalizing production, throwing millions out of work. As the crisis became sharper, the Roosevelt government proceeded to take the various steps embraced in the 'New Deal,' especially the enactment of the NIRA in June, 1933." Speedup, technological labor-saving devices, rising prices of consumer goods and (after NRA's demise) longer working hours all were utilized to increase exploitation of workers and gain higher profit rates, the research body finds.

COMFORTABLY FIXED

Nearly one-sixth of the total wealth of all corporations in the U. S. is directly dominated by J. P. Morgan & Co. Including those companies indirectly within the sphere of Morgan's influence, the total is one-fourth of America's corporate wealth.

Health and the Class Struggle

By FRANKLIN E. BISSELL, M. D.

A NATIONAL CONFERENCE The convention of the International Professional Association, which took place recently in Washington, D. C., brought some very interesting proposals to light regarding the economic problems of the healing professions. These are contained in the report of the Medical-Dental caucus.

That part of this report dealing with the organizing of progressive health workers toward furthering their own aims deserves to be quoted in full.

"It was the consensus of opinion that where there are no independent progressive groups in existence, that local chapters should concentrate on getting individual doctors, dentists and nurses to join the I. P. A. Such member should work within the organizations already in existence, e.g., the American Medical Association and the local medical societies. Creation of independent organizations leads only at the present time to isolation from the large majority of doctors and dentists, who need orientation on the pressing questions of today."

INSUFFICIENT

These seem to be very good proposals for most localities, although in some places where conditions are different, other tactics may be better. There are few health workers who are advanced enough to be sincerely working for the economic betterment of their profession and who wouldn't join the I. P. A. if they think that organization is working for the same ends. The I. P. A. thus offers an excellent agency to bring the progressive elements together.

However, it is not enough to organize the health professions and carry on a mild educational program. Such units in the I. P. A. should tackle all vital problems of the day-to-day life of these professionals and should actively expose the reactionary machines ruling most of the older professional organizations, with the object of finally breaking the reactionary's hold and putting them under the control of the progressives.

There are plenty of opportunities for this. For example, the leadership of most of the medical societies always cooperate with the government officials in forcing the doctors to work for the government agencies for nothing or for very low pay.

AGAINST REDUCED FEES. The report takes a definite stand against reduced fees for doctors a government agencies. This is leading in view of the fact that even many progressives accept such fees without question.

Confused by the loud blasts issued by the powerful interests controlling the American Medical Association, many progressive doctors also blindly fight against extension of free clinics. The report recommends that clinics be increased in scope. This should help to convince these doctors of the error of their ways.

The report then takes a stand for free hospital care; against exploitation of nurses, internes and technicians; against limiting the number of medical and dental students; and for a conference to work out a long-time health program for the entire country.

Can You Name This Column?

CONDUCTED BY MARJORIE CRANE

If you're intending to try for the free subscription to The Woman Today, new women's magazine, you're going to have to air mail and "special delivery" your letter. Suggestions for a name for this woman's column must reach us not later than Saturday, April 18th. The winner will be announced in the issue of Thursday, April 23rd.

NEW ZEALAND WOMEN'S MAGAZINE

We have a copy of the New Zealand Communist women's magazine, called "The Working Woman". It will be interesting to see the next issues when they arrive, for the editorial in this, the January number, proposes broadening the scope of the paper into a united front organ.

Unfortunately, the printing is not good, and the paper is of poor quality, but this situation is graphically explained by the article "How The Working Woman is Produced." Consistent, devoted work such as this is the driving force of the revolutionary movement. "It is printed by the Unity Press, which differs from other printing firms in that it recognizes the value of workers' publications, and is prepared to forego profits for a time if it will help out such papers. The linotype machine, which sets up the type, was financed through a fund of over 100 pounds, collected in 1934. The printing machine was also bought with workers' money a few years ago."

"Because we cannot pay regular commercial rates yet for the Working Woman, we contribute what we can in the form of labor. The magazine comes from the machine in large sheets. These have to be folded three times, and inserted into the cover which has also been folded, stapled by hand, and then cut under a guillotine. On the folding night 12 to 15 Unity Press and do all the folding free. Dispatching is the responsibility of the Working Woman itself, and that also is done by voluntary labor."

Broadening the scope of the paper should bring in new forces and wider support, and make it possible for the New Zealand

women to put out a paper as attractive in form as it is in content.

Here's a letter from their correspondence:

"Dear Editor—I was working in the kitchen of one of the private hotels when the boss advertised for three girls. Along came three sister for the job. The boss said then that he only wanted one girl, and the three sisters said they wanted a place together so they all went away."

"The boss came into the kitchen and said to me: 'Those three girls are sisters. I offered one of them a job, but I could not employ the three. If I had a row with one of them the whole three would walk out and leave me, and what a mess I would be in, with the rush coming on!'

"See how the bosses are afraid of the workers when they are organized! I thought this would be a good story for the magazine because it is a true story."

Observant." The magazine is running a well written story on the organizing of a rent strike, has interesting letters on the exploitation of domestic help, the struggles of the unemployed for relief; it has children's page and a page of kitchen helps, a health page, and a section on the struggle against war and fascism. It is running a contest on the best letter on "My Family Problem."

A BELT TIGHTENER

From June, 1933 to April, 1935, \$280,281,214.50 was taken from PWA funds and given to the Army and Navy, the Army receiving \$100,600,755.50, the Navy \$279,780,459.

6th Annual MAY PICNIC At Royal Palms Grove SAN PEDRO

SUNDAY APRIL 26th
Good Food Games Fishing Hiking
Dancing Excellent Orchestra
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
Trucks leave 9 A.M. from Cultural Center, 230 S. Spring St.; Workers Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles.

American F.S.U. Is Organizing Low-cost Tour of Soviet Union

LOS ANGELES, April 6.—The Southern California office of the American Friends of the Soviet Union, offices at 129 West 3rd street, is seeking to enroll tourists for a trip to Soviet Russia this summer. The tour is sponsored by the national F. S. U. in the interests of friendship between the people of this country and the U. S. S. R.

The itinerary includes Leningrad, Moscow, Kharkov, Odessa, Kiev and many other historic points of interest in Russia. The cost of the tour is very low and provides complete round-trip transportation from New York to Leningrad, with a stopover in London, hotels, meals, sightseeing, and rail transportation in Russia. Those interested should communicate with the F. S. U. in Los Angeles, or with the New York office, 824 Broadway.

Earl Browder's book "What Is Communism?" is rapidly becoming a best seller in Workers Bookshops. Get a copy, read it and pass it on.

LETTER TO A Younger Brother

Dear Jerry:

Why don't you do something that you want to? Write, draw, encourage, meet people, go to school? Don't get into too deep a rut, my dear brother. A rut watered by a few tears of self-pity can be a pleasant quicksand and very easy to sink into. As I have written many times, I think the best thing for you to do is to connect with a phase of Red cultural activity. There are art classes, good short story classes and others.

You have to DO something to find yourself. I emphasize "do" because it is only from activity that thought arises, that is, purposeful conscious thought, and not mere day dreaming and wish fulfillment. I make this suggestion to you not because I am seeking recruits, but because I feel that in this work lies your own personal salvation.

The times you are living in are

much different from the times I lived in, although that was only ten years ago. Six years of depression have changed the world. Bohemianism, which still lingered in my youth, is really dead. The corpse still stinks here and there, but it is a corpse. You cannot live today with a philosophy of negation as I could for several years.

You must take sides and you must take sides with the progressive forces, the forces that will give you work to do and work of such a nature that you will for the first time live for this work rather than working to live.

You have to find yourself and you can do so only by going outside the narrow circle of your own ego. There are no more towers today for retreat. Every one has toppled. Do something.

Your brother,

MARTIN

By Michael Quinn

San Pedro Office, 244 W. Sixth Street.
Oakland Office, 419 Twelfth Street.
Sacramento Office, 1024 Sixth Street.